

Table 1. Media and Applicable Remediation Technologies

Start by identifying the media relevant to your site to see what remediation technologies are applicable for your situation. Once your applicable remediation technologies are identified, move on to Table 2 to learn more about each technology.

Media	Applicable Remediation Technology
Soil (uplands)	Landfilling, Soil Washing, Bioremediation, Carbonaceous Materials (Biochar), Electroremediation, Phytoremediation, UV Treatments (UV Decontamination), Capping, In Situ Sediment Ozonation, ZVI Dechlorination, Incineration, Solidification/Stabilization, Thermal Desorption (not suitable for fine soil), Landfarming
Sediment (river bottom, flood plain,?)	Environmental Dredging, Landfilling, Soil Washing, Bioremediation, Carbonaceous Materials, Electroremediation, Phytoremediation, UV Treatments, Capping, In Situ Sediment Ozonation, ZVI Dechlorination, Solvent Extraction, Incineration, Solidification/Stabilization, Thermal Desorption (more difficult on wet soil), Landfarming
Detention and Retention Ponds	Bioremediation, Carbonaceous Material (Activated Carbon), Phytoremediation, UV Treatments (UV-Oxidation), ZVI Dechlorination, Incineration
Effluent	UV Treatments, Moving-Bed Biofilm Reactor, Membrane Bioreactor, Natural Media Filtration, Black Walnut Shell Filtration, StormwaterRx, Chitosan-Enhanced Sand Filtration

Note: Monitored natural attenuation is allowed in some instances by programs such as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), but it is not viable for addressing TMDL pollutant minimization as a means to bring back fish consumption use. Therefore it is not included as an acceptable remediation technology in this report.